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wit among the discerning. Let your premises be always as extensive as your conclusions. Censure modestly and mildly. Never go about to secure the esteem or friendship of this man, by becoming the foe of that; nor seek to establish the reputation of one, by endeavouring to promote the ruin of another. Fulsome encomiums and ill natured depreciation are both extremes. Give every man fair play, and he will stand at that level in society to which his merits raise, or his demerits sink him.

Ballynahinch

S. E.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

FEVER HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-STREET.

Dublin, 12th April, 1810.

AS it appears, by a reference to the registry of admissions, that many children belonging to different charity schools in Dublin, labouring under contagious fever, have been lately received into said hospital, the *managing committee* feel it incumbent on them, to recommend to the governors and governesses of these charities a more strict observance of personal cleanliness amongst the children, together with free ventilation, as well as frequent cleansing and white-washing of the rooms, used as schools and dormitories.

The committee also wish to impress on the minds of the upper classes of inhabitants in Dublin, the bad effects occasioned by the filthy and confined state in which a great majority of their servants are usually lodged, as to bedding, apartments, &c. &c. which in many instances have, to the knowledge of the committee, proved the means of exciting and keeping up *contagious fever*.

The committee avail themselves of this opportunity to congratulate the public on the success of an institution which has proved the happy means of giving a considerable check to the progress of *contagious fever*, and consequently of having improved the health of the inhabitants of this populous city, as it is a fact which cannot be too generally known, that since the opening of the hospital in 1804, the number of persons, for whom application has been made for admis-

sion has diminished, although at the commencement, and for some time thereafter, the district relieved, comprehended only about five parishes in the liberty, and neither servants nor persons affected with scarlet fever were received, whilst for upwards of a year past, the limits of admission have been extended to the entire of the city of Dublin, within the circular road, and servants as well as every other description of poor, labouring under contagious fever (*scarlatina* included) are now admissible:

In order to secure a continuance of these benefits, the committee annex the code of advice, which the porters attending the hospital-carriage leave at every house from whence a patient is removed, which they earnestly hope will be strictly followed by those persons to whom it is more immediately addressed, as well as by the inhabitants of the city of Dublin at large, and in a measure of this important nature, the committee confidently expect the co-operation and assistance of all humane and public spirited individuals.

By order,

William Richardson,
Register.

ADVICE.

Though you have sent your friend to the house of recovery, yet the infection may still remain in your rooms, and about your clothes; to remove it, you are advised to use without delay, the following means:

1st. Let all your doors and windows be immediately thrown open, and let them remain so for two hours.

2d. Let the house or room whence the patient is removed, be immediately cleansed; all dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be immersed in cold water; the bed clothes, after being first steeped in cold water, should be wrung out, and washed in warm water and soap.

3d. Let the clothes you wear be steeped in cold water, and afterwards washed; and let every box, chest, drawer, &c. in the infectious house be emptied and cleansed.

4th. If you lie on straw beds, let the straw be immediately burned, and fresh straw provided, and let the ticken be steeped in cold water.

5th. White-wash all your rooms, and the entrance to them, with lime slacked, in the place where you intend to use it, and while it continues bubbling and hot.

6th. Scrape your floor with a shovel, and wash it clean, also your furniture.

7th. Keep in the open air, for the space of a week, as much as you can.

And lastly. Wash your face, hands and feet, and comb your hair well, every morning.

N.B. The benefit of this advice, after infection has entered your dwelling, you will soon feel, and persevering in your attention to it, will, under God, preserve you from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious fevers.

Attend to it then with spirit and punctuality, for be assured that cleanliness will check disease, improve your health and strength, and increase your comfort.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

HIBERNIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

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moy; Right Hon. Sir John Stewart and Co. Dublin and Londonderry; by the Guardians or any of the Committee.

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THAT national education is of the utmost importance to Ireland, and that rapid strides have been made in the advancement of this desirable object, within a few years, are facts generally admitted, and in proportion as the extent and benefit of what has been done are acknowledged, so does the view excite general inquiry, as to what yet remains to be done, or what measures may be adopted to render the object more diffusive and permanent. The attention, not only of individuals but also of associated bodies, has been turned to the subject, various plans have been proposed and considerable exertion has been made and is still making, in the laudable endeavour to extend the blessings of instruction.

When it is considered that the greater part of the population of Ireland are excluded, by the poverty of their condition, from deriving any advantage from the customary modes of daily education, and that so circumstanced, those individuals are the more immediate objects in view; the natural research is as to that mode which if adopted, will be most diffusive and beneficial in its results; and in the inquiry, it is necessary to take into special consideration the situation of the persons intended to be benefited, who, almost without exception, derive subsistence from continued labour, and of course must be accommodated by arrangements answering to their short periods of leisure.

Amongst the various plans therefore hitherto suggested, none has perhaps been adopted more generally useful, under the foregoing circumstances, or more effectually tending to the end proposed, than the establishment of Sunday Schools.

They hold out to the children of the manufacturer and the peasant, the means of procuring instruction of the most important kind, at once tending to inculcate the principles of religion, leading as a consequence, to